

BY THE SEA.

THE GROVES WERE GODS' FIRST TEMPLES.

Pacific Grove Retreat—Monterey—Del Monte—The Chautauqua Assembly in July.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned to hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, And spread the roof above them,—ere he framed The lofty vault to gather and roll back The sound of anthems in the darkling wood, Amid the cool and silence he knelt down And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks and supplication.

When the sweet and reverent singer penned these wondrously beautiful lines he must have had in mind just such glorious temples of God as the dweller by the sounding sea on the northern shore of the Bay of Monterey is privileged to enter and lift up his soul to the Ruler of the Universe, and breathe in the inspiration of the waves and aisles of Pacific Grove. There is nowhere upon the shores of the American Pacific a more

DELIGHTFUL SPOT.

They who first conceived the idea of the retreat to rest and recreation in this lovely spot, shadowed by lofty pines and graced upon its gentle slope down to the sea by varied growth of tree and shrub and rare grasses, must have been inspired by the fitness of this grand temple of nature as a resting place for the refugees from the heat and toil and dust and roar of the crowded and busy streets of town and city, and the sweat and labor of the shop and farm. It should be

SCARCELY NECESSARY.

To go into details concerning the remarkable ease with which this locality is reached. The restful quiet and spirituality of this beautiful retreat, the sanitary advantages it possesses, and its peculiar fitness above all other places for the summer residence of families. Yet there may be those who are not fully aware of the facts, and to such a brief exposition must prove interesting.

PACIFIC GROVE.

Is upon a gentle slope leading down to the ocean's edge, in a cove upon the northern shore of Monterey Bay, formed by the recesses between Point Aulon and Point Aulones. It is thickly grown with graceful pines, in the midst of which have been erected several hundred beautiful cottages, and a few more pretentious dwellings. The streets are laid out in great breadth, and cleared and mostly graded. In all cases as little distance of natural conditions as possible have been had. The lofty hills surrounding the grove shelter it from the stronger ocean winds; the pine forest the air with a delightful and health-giving resinous quality; ozone is breathed as an elixir with every inspiration; there is neither excessive heat nor chilling cold, nor prevalence of dispiriting fog; no dust, no turgid soil, or malarial influences. The earth's crust while stimulating to all manner of growth is yet a gravely soil that does not beat into fine dust and is never converted by rain into mud.

The water coming from the reservoirs supplied by the Carmel river is of delicious purity and refreshing coolness. The drainage is unequalled in the world.

THE ENTIRE GROUNDS.

Are cared for with an exceptional degree of taste and painstaking, and the proprietors' superintendence expends much labor and money in keeping hard and clean the walks and highways and in cultivating lawns and spacious beds of flowers, and lovely borders of evergreen and floral growth. In the midst of the grove is a hotel, El Carmelo, that for spaciousness, beauty, neatness of fitting, without extravagance, and for home-like comfort, is unsurpassed upon the Pacific coast. Here, too, are churches and chapels and schools, libraries, halls and parks, a splendid bathing beach crowned and encircled by a lofty battlement of natural rock, along which winds a grand avenue from whose level a glorious and inspiring view of the ocean, headlands, the distant, opposite shores of the bay, and the mountains,

ing to the points of interest along the way. But a mile distant is the ancient

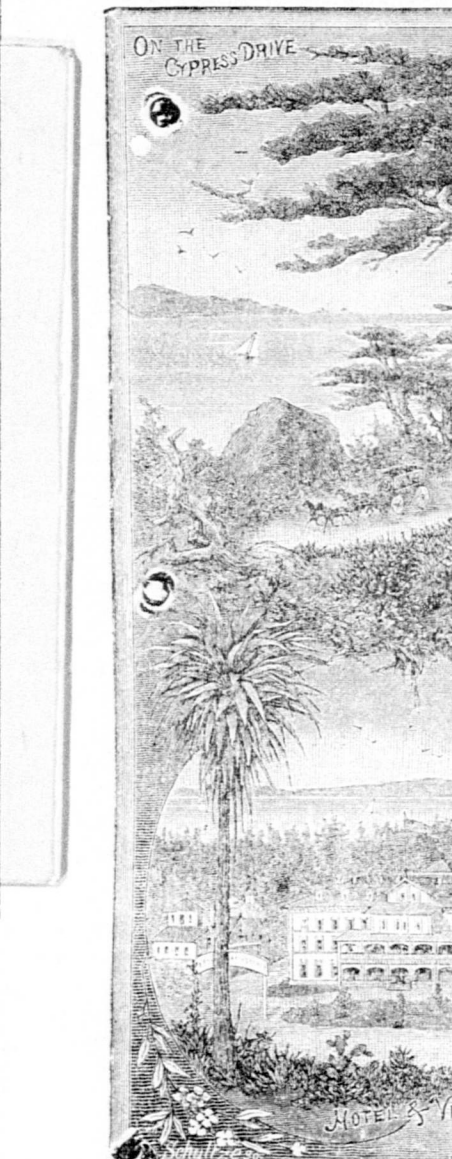
CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA. The town of Monterey, that stands up out of the past with its adobe houses and tiled roofs as a relic of the early days of Spanish and Mexican possession, and the era that antedated the discovery of gold. Here is the spot, still marked by a white cross, where Junipero Serra landed; there the old



MISSION CHURCH OF THE HOLY LAND.

TO OLD CARMEL MISSION. With its historic ruins. Then passing inland again, through hills and vales, and deep forests and ever beautiful glades, back to Del Monte and Pacific Grove. The Monterey climate is unsurpassed in the world for equanimity. From January to December, year in and year out, there is really neither summer nor winter. The healthfulness of the entire region is mar-

That are part of the Del Monte establishment, with the largest swimming baths in the world, and graduated to degrees of



LIFE AT PACIFIC GROVE, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.

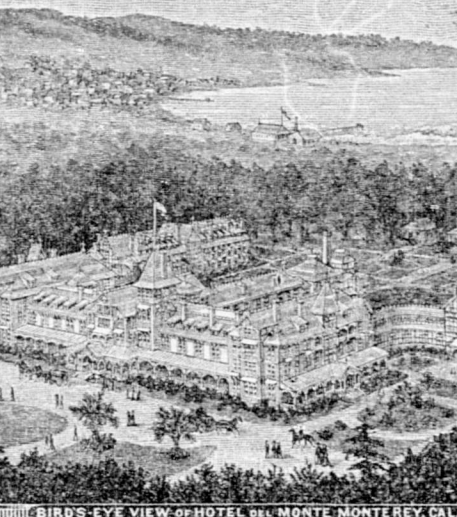
temperature to suit tastes and health conditions. Driving seaward from the Del Monte grounds, which for loveliness and natural gardening improved by art, are unsurpassed in the world, one can pass over the famous SEVENTEEN-MILE DRIVE. Through Pacific Grove, along the light-house road—and all the roads are light-house roads, and clear, clean, as highways should be—through the pine and cypress groves rustling with invigorating

the dashing spray. This, by the way, is a curiosity, for nowhere else on our continent does the cypress thus plant its roots in the very surf; but 'tis said that on the other side of the globe, directly opposite, precisely such a phenomenon is observable, and nowhere else. Then the glorious drive continues on through Cypress Grove and to Point George, to Sentinel Rock, to Pebble Beach, and then by a slight detour

entire tract. The superintendence is admirable, willing and obliging, and painstaking to secure the comfort of all guests.

THIS PERFECT RETREAT.

So inviting for families has from year to year been improved and the latest of these improvements are the new Assembly Hall, costing upward of \$20,000, with an auditorium 50x75 feet, with galleries, and two



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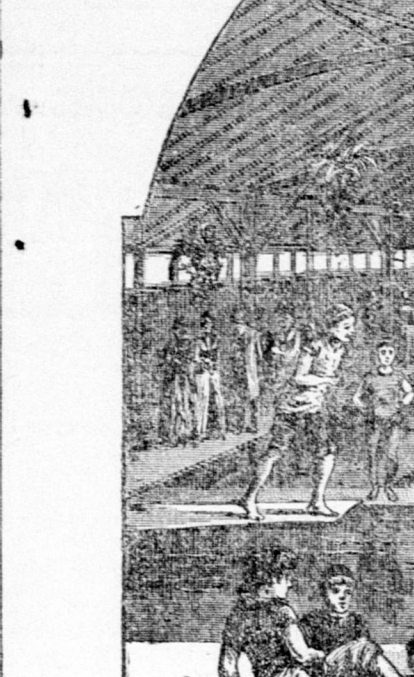
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ISSUED BY THE
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Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
Published six days a week, with Double
Sheet on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,
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Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive
the full Associated Press dispatches from all
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,
they have no competitors either in influence or
home and general circulation throughout the
State.

To-day's Weather Indications.

California—Fair; northerly winds; cooler in
the extreme northwestern corner.
Oregon and Washington—Fair; warmer; north-
easterly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places:
L. F. Fisher's room, 214 Broadway; Exchange,
California street, who is also sole Advertising
Agent for San Francisco; the principal News-
stands and Hotels; and at the Market-street
Ferry.Also, for sale on all Trains leaving
and coming into Sacramento.

CORRUPT POLITICAL METHODS.

In the *Forum* United States Senator Edmunds discusses the matter of corrupt political methods. He asks a question that has presented itself to every thinking lover of republican institutions, "To what extent is it wise and proper to reward political workers; and how can the use of money in elections be suppressed?" The inquiry is itself a note of warning. When the people become wholly insensible to the enormity of political corruption, they will have reached the level where their liberties must be seized upon without possibility of reclamation, except through violent and bloody revolution against the usurpation.

The Senator is sound in his judgment that the root of the evil is in the pursuit of politics as a means to personal ends only, and regardless of the welfare of the people. The real judgment of the citizens, whether wise or unwise, must make the Government that we speak of, as "of, for and by the people." If in this division of government, ascertainable through the ballot-box, votes enough are bought and sold to control the result, then the government fashioned by that result, is a thing of bargain and price—a commodity.

Where, as is frequently the case, the division of opinion between the people is very close, a few votes bought may turn the scale either way, and that it is thus adjusted often is undeniable, since the temptation is strong, and the venal are always to be found in number sufficient to avail of the opportunity. For, as the Senator says, there are unfortunately those of our countrymen who consider politics as tactics of war, and that the "other party" is to be treated as an enemy, against whom it is permissible to employ any agencies that will compass its overthrow. That such should consider places of trust and emolument as the spoil of war is not surprising. The danger most menacing that has presented itself in recent years to the thoughtful is the passivity of the people in the face of the enormity of such doctrines and sentiments and the heinousness of the unbecoming political corruption of the day—the apparent indifference, that really seems to be augmenting and spreading, to the dishonest methods employed by the low-level order of politicians. It is this lack of wakefulness to the true character of such crimes and their inevitable result if persisted in and unbeked, that alarms the Senator and causes him to appeal to the people in the paper referred to.

Senator Edmunds declares that there is nothing to be gained by closing our eyes to the truth concerning the political corruption of day, and the fact that the integrity of the ballot-box is at the mercy of registration and election officers, who are now so chosen and disciplined as to make them autocrats of the results of our elections. It is a fact that a great many people who would abhor any such policy in their relations with each other in business, do not scruple to justify or at least excuse the corrupt means employed in modern politics, on the ground that the interests of the country are at stake according to this or that view, and that it is necessary to prevent the proposed policy of the opposing party being forced upon the nation or State. This is a bad enough excuse, says the Senator, in a Presidential contest for use of vicious means, but it would be infinitely worse were the President chosen by the popular vote. The force and strength of this assertion of the inexcusableness of such means is demonstrated in the proposition he formulates, that if these methods are defensible, as alleged, then the right thing to do is to have the facts made public, the sums expended for bribery and corruption published, and the bribers and the bribed rewarded with place and honor for their services in the cause of the country.

Senator Edmunds believes that there were about \$5,000,000 collected and expended in the late Presidential campaign, and that after all due allowance is made for legitimate expenses, parades, printing, street spectacles, etc., a great sum will still remain unaccounted for in that all such expenses were expended in ways and for purposes condemned by the laws and the moral sense of mankind. The causes for such corruption are found, in his opinion, in the intensity of party feeling that leads many men who have no personal ends in view to consent to procedure in party interest that in their relations of business with men they would deem the very essence of dishonesty and dishonor; that is, there has grown up a sentiment that in politics the principles of morality do not apply, and that violation of the penal laws in political activity is nothing of importance unless the operator is discovered. The second cause is the activity of a class without principles and that engages in

politics for what can be made out of the campaigns and the control of positions. These men very often become leaders and enjoy a reputation for patriotism and as party workers of great value and energy, whom it is right to reward for their services. When they attain to place they usually have a corps of subordinates who sail for favor as their principals direct, and the latter thus become the heads of political machines and as such "powers." The body of the people, Senator Edmunds thinks, want their officers selected for capacity and fitness, and do not wish the political worker to be fed with a place he is unfitted to fill; at the same time they do recognize the propriety of acknowledging the services of such men as have been unselfishly active politically. This is a correct conclusion, but it does not cross the purpose of a wise civil service reform, which must obtain with us if we are not to surrender our liberties, a judgment which the Senator does not in so many words pronounce, but which it is easy to discern between the lines of his paper. He well says that we cannot hope to suppress the thirst for power, but we may control and limit its gratification.

To this end the demand for displacement of faithful and competent public servants, merely to reward political workers, must be boldly antagonized by an awakened moral sense of the people, who must be made to realize that the policy of "spoils" lies at the root of the danger threatening them by the usurpation of their rights at the ballot-box. This is the difficult problem now before the nation, and upon its correct solution may turn the fate of the nation. It is simply impossible to continue in prosperity and safety, and at the same time laugh to scorn the truths of history and the experience of mankind, which teach that such practices as the Senator catalogues, are motives of decadence and instruments for the undermining of a representative form of government. It is true, as he says, that we want no office-holding class, but we may add that a corrupt class dominating official patronage is more to be feared. However, civil service reform contemplates no office-holding class. The great bulk of the small administrative employments, says the Senator, involve no governmental policy, and relate only to strictly defined business work. Civil service reform demands, as the RECORD-UNION has uniformly held, that for all such there shall be applied business principles, the accurate, rapid and honest discharge of the public business standing always superior to the demands of party servitors for reward. The citizen must feel as concerned that the business of his Government is as well discharged as he would in his own private enterprises. This is the pith of civil service reform, and the Senator gives its friends comfort by the statement that despite avoidance by party, and the open opposition of a large class, the reform has made material progress, and encourages the hope that before many years the great body of the civil employment will cease to be the spoil of party contention.

The removal of the spoils system will greatly purify political methods by withdrawal of the incentive for corruption, but it will not wholly eliminate the evils that the thoughtful consider as present menaces to the integrity of representative forms. As Senator Edmunds says—and we interject other possible reforms—registration laws must be such as will conserve the well-springs of free liberty; elections must be conducted by men of high character and tried ability, and under provisions putting it as far as possible out of the power of the corrupt to pervert the verdict of the people; the secrecy of the ballot must be assured, and thereby the protection of the voter from covet by those interested in coercing him; there should be public canvassing of votes and the publication of all election expenses and their verification under oath; there should be speedy hearing of election contests; drastic punishment of bribers and the bribed, and of all who illegally register or vote; discreet reformation of the naturalization laws; limitation of immigration to those classes assimilative and sincerely eschewing foreign allegiance, and not likely to become public charges and public terrors; and finally, more attention must be given to the instruction of youth in civil government and the substructural principles of the republic, instead of trusting them to the haphazard and "pick-up" methods of acquiring a knowledge of their rights and the origin of the same, and of their duties and obligations to each other and to their country. No one expects to reform human nature by legal regulation, nor by law to lessen the greed and venality of men, but we may make the gratification very difficult, the knowledge and love of free institutions broader and reverence for their sanctity greater.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The magazine literature for the month of June presents two papers upon the subject of the relations of the Canadian States to those of the American Union and the possible changes that the future has in store for them. Mr. Charles H. Lugin, a Canadian, in the *Century*, claims that according to all topographical conditions and natural environment, the North American continent is a unit; that is to say, if the country had been originally developed as a political unit, the suggestion to draw arbitrary lines east and west across it to divide it into rival sections, hampered by regulations artificial and variable, would be treated as the height of absurdity, because opposed by nature and common sense. They are in principle one now; the difference between their people is not greater than that between the people of the several States of the Union, and therefore, while annexation is very problematical, commercial union should be established.

Under the old reciprocity treaty trade was fostered, and commerce between Canada and the United States flourished greatly. When it expired and tariffs were set up at the time, the English, the Germans, the French and the Americans, down the trade, and to-day half the business the Canadians do is done with the United States. He holds that the two countries are necessary to each other, and a formidable array of statistics is marshaled to prove that we of the United States will in time need the productive capacity of the Canadian to supplement our own; that by 1920 we will have 120,000,000 of people, and that to maintain our present rate of stock production, food-supply and export, we must have 980,000,000 of acres under tillage and pasture, whereas but 500,000,000 acres are available to us; that at the close of this century this area will about all be held in private ownership, and that a large proportion of it is below the line of profitable wheat culture, and not adapted to stock-raising. Therefore, if Canada has fertile virgin soil

to our needs, we must become a purchaser of supplies from her—and he declares that Canada is thus possessed of a great advantage.

We cannot enter into even a slight examination of the proof adduced by Mr. Lugin to establish the immensity of the fertile area of the Canadian, the discovery of the remarkable productiveness, and the magnificent climatic advantages they possess—for instance, the proof of the fact that in the great Mackenzie river basin there are no less than 800,000 square miles suitable for grazing, and of which 316,000 square miles are adapted to the cultivation of wheat. The essayist at much length dwells upon the surprise the great Northwest has for the people of the continent, and the gross misconceptions that have been entertained concerning its character and capacity. He does not commit himself to annexation, avoiding it positively, but he does make a strong plea for the clearing away of the tariff barriers and the destruction of all obstacles to perfect reciprocity, since, he holds, that commercially the two countries are by nature intended to be in harmony and practically a unit.

JUSTICE HARLAN'S ORATION.

We invite attention to the masterly oration of Justice Harlan, which is published in full in another column. It was delivered at the Centennial Banquet of the Union League Club, Chicago, in response to the toast, "Washington and the Constitution." It is a paper that should be deliberately read by all Americans, young and old. The popular estimate of Washington is rather that of the patriotic soldier than as the statesman; but Justice Harlan, in a most eloquent and polished oration, remarkable for its vigor and concision, and for its exhaustive character, recalls the historical record and presents it in the strongest possible light that establishes Washington as a champion of the Constitution, and that proves that but for his splendid defense of it, it might not have been adopted. Washington foresaw that the possibilities of the new nation for all success resided in a Federal arm strong over the whole Union as the independent powers of the States within their individual jurisdictions. The oration sets forth in the clearest manner the proofs of the wonderful foresight and breadth of vision of the sage of Mount Vernon. For, as the orator establishes, his presence revealed to him the great truth that the essential guarantee of an indissoluble union of States was a Federal head with all needed power to maintain the form and vigor of national existence as an independent power among the nations of the earth. We commend the speech of Justice Harlan to our readers as a fine example of pure English, and as a patriotic delivery of the best order.

THERE has been contributed upon the important subject of Canadian reciprocity no more exhaustive and well sustained paper than that of Mr. Lugin, in which he holds that a vast majority of the people of the United States believe in the wisdom of the proposition to annex, and that such an acquisition would not imperil or disturb our existing system. On the other hand his testimony is, and few men are better informed upon the subject, that eight out of ten men in Canada prefer to remain either independent of the United States and of England also, or else to maintain present relations with the mother country. Quebec, with its immense preponderance of Catholics, who oppose any political change that would tend to reduce their dominance, is a formidable obstacle to any political revolution such as would result from annexation. England would most certainly oppose the surrender of territory equal to nearly half her domain; consent by her to annexation would be a reversal of her policy that is unthinkable, in view of the expenditure of blood and treasure on her part to acquire what she believes that Canada is a threat of war in the movement. England has every year sent ships to that region, changed her commands, and relieved her vessels on this side the globe. That nation is not going to war with us over the seal fisheries. In the first place she would not do so without protest against the "closed sea" order; nor would she do so if the response proved unsatisfactory without the usual notice to neutrals, and the formality of warning to non-combatants. There is more reason to believe that the purpose of English authorities, if they have any special end in view in the present movement other than that we have suggested, is to hold the excitable Canadian fishermen in check. They are far more likely to cause us trouble than the guns of the British ships.

A site has been selected for the erection of the Confederate Veteran Home. It will be located at Arlington Heights, near Park, on a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty-five acres.

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Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the CUTICURA Remedies ten weeks, and is now cured. My face and body are now clear. I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man could suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA Remedies I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me worse. I have been using them for ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your CUTICURA Remedies. I am now cured, and I can say this with the same confidence, and I can say this with the same confidence, and I can say this with the same confidence.

E. W. KEYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

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I am Mr. Dennis Downing 28 years better. I have dug and scratched for thirty-eight years. I had what is termed pruritis, and have suffered every kind of itching and scratching. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA Remedies. I am now cured, and I can say this with the same confidence, and I can say this with the same confidence, and I can say this with the same confidence.

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engaged in mutual criticism, and are instantly informed as to every advance step made in the art. In the Old World there is no such general perfection attained in printing machinery as with us, and while it is true that the French give us some of the best examples of achievement in the art of printing, notably in colors, it is also true that they do not employ machinery of their own manufacture that is in anywise superior to that turned out of the factories of the United States.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* well enough says:

The theater, in its wholesome state, is the highest and noblest amusement to which the great public can be invited. It is a liberal education to the humble, a means of refinement to the cultured, and a source of pleasure to all. The most vital and complete expression and play of emotions, in the illustration of character, and in the manifestation of mind is that of the stage, and it should be preserved to the benefit, the spiritual, moral and intellectual service of mankind. It is other than a harmless and recreating amusement, and it is the duty of the public to see that it is not corrupted by the stage managers and their associates, who are now advertising a new season of the most vicious and corrupt theatricals that have been presented in this country.

But how our contemporary propose to reform the press that is thus guilty? We can freely admit that the method of the "slur-bang" and sensational press has brought the dirty linen of the stage into disgusting prominence. But how would it do to begin a cleansing process on the stage as well as in the press? Suppose the decent newspapers of the day bend their energies to the task of making the dirty linen less possible of being flaunted upon the stage? Let it say to managers that they shall not have their contentment, but will have their emphy, if they continue to foster a class of characters on the stage whose reputations are vile. Suppose that our contemporary proceed to inaugurate a crusade upon the fifth of the stage that enables the nasty press to rake in a muck heap, and drag out to light revolting specimens of social bestiality and rotteness? The newspaper has led in more formidable tasks, and it is in its power to apply at least partial correctives to a great deal of the villenous of the stage, and to make the boards slippery for any considerable foot-hold by the class of loose people that constitute, next to the sensational trash written for the theater, the reproach of the dramatic profession of to-day.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Bayard accepted the nomination of a Republican for the office of Minister to France, he was denounced by the press as a traitor, and that he was not only not elected, but that he was not even allowed to enter the country.

Nothing of the kind. At no time has there been any demand for a declaration of war. The people, irrespective of party, approved the course of Mr. Bayard in consenting to a conference two or three years ago. But they did condemn him, and justly, for permitting Bismarck to bulldoze him into an abandonment of the Conference. Had he stood firm against Germany, have risen in indignation at the deportation of Malietou, and have stood by Greenham and Sewall, Bismarck would have abandoned his bullying, just as he did, eventually. Very true, after public opinion grew red-hot, and the temper of the American people was made manifest, Mr. Bayard did renew the demand for re-annexation of the Conference. It is also true that the Administration of President Harrison placed upon that Conference Board, Bates, whose advice Bayard rejected and stigmatized as unsound and unwise; and that that attached to the Board Sewall, whom Bayard removed because he contended that our government had not kept faith with the Samoans, and had been overruled by the Germans. And the judgment of these two men has now been confirmed by the decision of the Conference. If that is anything less than a condemnation of the policy of Mr. Bayard, we are unable to see it. It certainly is true that originally Mr. Bayard's policy was sound, and that that original intention of our Government is now likely to be made effective. But it is also true, beyond possibility of successful denial, that between intention and performance, Mr. Bayard "fell down," woefully, prone and flat.

The dispatch of English war ships to the Arctic and to Behring Sea should not occasion any fear that there is a threat of war in the movement. England has every year sent ships to that region, changed her commands, and relieved her vessels on this side the globe. That nation is not going to war with us over the seal fisheries. In the first place she would not do so without protest against the "closed sea" order; nor would she do so if the response proved unsatisfactory without the usual notice to neutrals, and the formality of warning to non-combatants. There is more reason to believe that the purpose of English authorities, if they have any special end in view in the present movement other than that we have suggested, is to hold the excitable Canadian fishermen in check. They are far more likely to cause us trouble than the guns of the British ships.

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1,000 pairs of Boys' Molekin Knee Pants, ages 4 to 12, in handsome fancy and plain designs, 25 and 30 cents

500 pairs of Boys' Wool Knee Pants, in light, medium and heavy weights, 50 and 75 cents, \$1.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 12, in dark gray hair-line designs, Union Cases, \$2.50

Boys' Black Diagonal Worsted Suits, long Pants, ages 10 to 13, \$4.75

200 pairs of Men's Union Cassimere Pants, per pair, \$1.50

1,200 Men's fancy Calico Dress Shirts, separate collar, in neat patterns, all sizes, 25 cents

800 Men's fancy Calico Shirts of extra quality, separate collars, all sizes, 40 cts

500 Men's fancy Percale Dress Shirts, separate collar and cuffs, 50 cents

50 dozen Men's extra quality, full-finished Cotton Half Hose, color black, 20c (Worth 40 cents).

500 pairs of Men's Genuine Buck Gloves, light, medium and heavy weight, 50 and 75 cents.

Men's tan-color Hallbergian Shirts and Drawers, just the articles for hot weather wear. Sold at half prices, 35 cents

Men's Genuine Kid Driving and Dress Gloves, 50 cents

Men's full finished Black Half Hose, an extra superior grade, 20 cents

Men's Fine Fancy Jersey Overshirts, \$2.50 quality for, \$1.50

CUT PRICES IN MEN'S SHOES.

Men's Kip Buckle Alexis Shoes, \$1.00

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Men's, Boys', and Youths' Canvas Shoes, good qualities, 50 cents

GOOD VALUES IN LADIES' SHOES.

Ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, English toe, \$1.45

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DRESS * GOODS.

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About 300 pieces of 36 and 40-

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25 Cents a Yard.

We warrant that you have never seen

better goods for 75 cents a yard. We

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don't get as good a value anywhere

as you do here. We know if you

make your appearance at our coun-

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we will tell you: Owing to the phe-

nomenal demand for Sateens, White

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suffered severely. We do not intend to

carry over this class of goods. We

will, indeed, make such price that will

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FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

\$500 REWARD!

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE Board of Supervisors of Sacramento county, adopted May 7, 1888, said Board will pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any party illegally carrying on the business of hydraulic mining on the American river or its tributaries, in any of our all mines, which have been heretofore employed by any Court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, however, that said Board will pay but one reward for the arrest and conviction of one person or persons operating the same mine or claim.

Attest: F. T. TERRELLS, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. W. B. HAYDON, Clerk of Board. MRS. 5902p

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

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FOR THESE REASONS: THE ALASKA has preserved Fresh Meats perfectly for three weeks in hottest weather.

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The principal causes of decay in Meats and Fruits are dampness and varying temperature, causing the expansion and contraction of tissues, which hasten decay; hence the Dry Atmosphere and Uniform Temperature of the ALASKA conduce to their preservation.

The economical use of ice depends upon the principle involved, the construction of the Refrigerator, and in utilizing all the cold air, such as in the ALASKA. The qualities sought in a Refrigerator are preservation of perishable foods and an economical use of ice, all to be found in the ALASKA.

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